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of Puritanism called, by title and courtesy, the History of the United States. He is manifestly a sincere socialist who, however (even in case he visited the United States), has not penetrated beyond the surface, and is imbued with sympathies and ideas becoming more and more antiquated. Distance has lent enchantment to his view; and while there is no sign in his book of any overdose of "book-learning," the almost exclusive reliance upon sources of a certain kind greatly mars the importance of his otherwise well-meant effort.

A good Italian translation of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States is appended. A. F. B.

La Repubblica Argentina, nelle sue Fasi Storiche e nelle sue attuali Condizioni Geografiche, Statistiche ed Economiche, di Ezio Colombo. Con Tavola, Carta, e Indice dei Nomi. pp. xii + 330. Ulrico Hoepli, Milano, 1905.

This little book is, in fact, a guide to immigrants; and if we consider that between the year 1857 and the end of December, 1902, more than two millions of foreigners settled in the Argentine (of whom nearly one million three hundred thousand were Italians), the timeliness of such a booklet becomes quite apparent. At present one-third of the inhabitants of the country are Italians or descendants of Italians. Among these, fifty per cent. are from southern Italy; next in numbers come the Genoese. Of the latter the book very justly says: "To tell the truth, there is no corner of the New World into which they have not penetrated." This is especially true of the western coast, where the Genoese began to arrive in the fifth decade of the past century, and in greater numbers since 1849 in California. As an element of advantage to the country, the northern Italians (Piedmontese, Lombards, and Venetians) are placed in the foreground, being generally tillers of the soil; whereas the southern Italians form a rather floating population, and the Genoese have almost monopolized the higher branches of finance and commerce.

True to the special task which the author seems to have proposed to himself—to wit, that of making his countrymen acquainted with the Argentine, its resources, and inducements for immigrants—he goes on describing the land, after giving a sketch of its political history. This résumé is well co-ordinated, and its tone is quite impartial. The short allusions to the primitive ethnography of the country are, while not always strictly exact, still satisfactory on the whole. There follow chapters on economical questions, concise but correct pictures of the Fauna and Flora, on Geology and Mineralogy, interesting chapters devoted to Orography and Hydrography. The second half of the little volume contains the descriptions of the various provinces, and, appended, a catalogue of works advertised in the *Manuali Hoepli*, published at Milan. As a guide the book is of a superior type; it bears a decidedly scientific character of the popular kind, and is useful, not only to those who consult it for purposes of emigration, but to the general reader and student of geography and natural history. A. F. B.

The Coal-Fields of Great Britain: Their History, Structure, and Resources. By Edward Hull. Fifth Edition, Revised. xxii and 472 pp., 15 Maps and Illustrations and Index. Hugh Rees, Ltd., London, 1905. (Price, 14s.)

The new edition of this authoritative work is welcomed as supplying the latest information on the subject. The book embodies the results arrived at by the Royal Coal Commission of 1904, describes, in addition to the coal fields of Great Britain, those of the Indian and Colonial Empire and of other parts of the world, and con-

tains small maps of the various British coal fields. The author shows that the increase of temperature in coal mines must be overcome by artificial means when the depth exceeds 3,000 feet, where the temperature of the earth is about 98°. It is assumed that a depth of at least 4,000 feet may ultimately be reached in coal mining.

Austria-Hungary, including Dalmatia and Bosnia. Handbook for Travellers. By **Karl Baedeker**. Tenth Edition, Revised and Augmented. xviii and 468 pp., 33 Maps, 44 Plans, and Index. Karl Baedeker, Leipzig, 1905. (Price, M. 8.)

This compact guide-book is adapted for a pocket of moderate dimensions. For purposes of description the empire is divided into ten districts, each of which has a section in the book; and any section may be separately removed from the volume. The maps and plans of Wagner & Debes are unusually numerous, and special care has evidently been bestowed upon them.

Tom Petrie's Reminiscences of Early Queensland (dating from 1837). Recorded by his Daughter. xv and 320 pp., 17 Illustrations, and a List of Places, Names, etc. Watson, Ferguson & Co., Brisbane, 1904.

Mr. Petrie was taken to Queensland in 1837, and was intimately associated with the aborigines of that colony from boyhood. His records of their customs, traditions, and folklore have undoubted ethnological value. His knowledge of these primitive people was intimate and profound, and his daughter has rendered a service in thus perpetuating in book form these graphic memories of the old Brisbane blacks, who have now practically died out. Two-thirds of the book is given to descriptions of the life and ways of these blacks, in whose trustworthiness, if well treated, and other good qualities Mr. Petrie has more confidence than most of the white immigrants. The remainder of the volume gives many incidents of those pioneer days, in which both whites and blacks took part.

Mr. Petrie, on one occasion, accompanied the explorer Leichhardt through the bush and helped him to collect plants and seeds. It was not long after that Leichhardt and his comrades entered the unknown interior, and no particulars of their fate have ever been received.

Unter Chinesen und Tibetanern. Von A. Gënschow. 384 pp., 189 illustrations, and 6 maps. C. J. E. Volckmann, Rostock i. M., 1905. (Price, M. 6.)

The author, an interpreter, travelled south from Peking to Hankow, up the Yangtse to Ichang, over the mountains on the south side of the Yangtse to Lichwang and on to Tibet and Burma by way of Talifu, in Yunnan. In the western part of China, as far as Tali, he travelled over some new ground, and added new facts to the descriptive literature of that region. The routes he chiefly followed, however, are fairly well known. The narrative is full of incident, and the book gives a rather graphic picture of the people and the regions visited. Many photographs help the text.

United States Dictionary of Altitudes.—The fourth edition of this important work contains 1072 pages, and is thus very greatly enlarged over the earlier issues. The rapidly multiplying bench-marks of our Topographic Survey and the large number of new determinations by railroad companies have caused this great addition to the number of ascertained altitudes. They are arranged alphabetically under the States and Territories, with the authority for the height given in each case.